

The Daily Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CARRIAGE POST. HUMAN DOLLAR. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twelve lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

| 1 Square 1 day, | \$ 75 |
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Business Directory.

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Lappin's Block
Janesville, Wisconsin. apr19dwt

M. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist. Office over Mottley & Bro's Bookstore, West
Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis. apr19dwt

JOHN WINANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central
Bank, Janesville, Wis. apr19dwt

J. H. BALCH,
Accountant and Notary Public, Gazette office, Janesville,
Wisconsin. may22dwt

GEO. B. ELY,
Counselor at Law. Office in Lappin's block, Janesville,
Wis. jn24dwt

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer, Lappin's
block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis. jn24dwt

J. W. D. PARKER,
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates &
Nelson. North Main street. may23dwt

H. N. GREGORY,
Physician and Surgeon, office with Hudson & Jenks,
Empire Block, Main St. in absence on Court Street,
corner of Division, Janesville, Wis. mar19dwt

DR. E. F. PENDLETON,
Dentist. In preparation to operate in every branch of his
profession. Rooms on Court street, north of Lappin's & Bro's,
Main street, Janesville, Wis. apr19dwt

S. F. COLE, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Bates's Hall Store,
Harrison street, five doors south of the Baptist Church.
Janesville, Wis. jn24dwt

I. O. O. F.,
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block on
Wednesday evening of each week.
cont'dwt

KNOWLTON & MARSH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Janesville, Wis.
J. H. KNOWLTON. dec14dwt T. W. MARSH.

L. DAY & CO.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 5 story
block, East Milwaukee street. jn24dwt

Hudson & Jenks,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Empire
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. Jan 1st 1861.
SARAH A. HUDSON. jn24dwt IRA C. JENKS.

ELDRIDGE, PRASE & RUGER,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Empire
Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. jn24dwt

H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,
Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Ameri-
can Express Office. jn24dwt

EDWARD RUGER,
City Engineer and County Surveyor, will attend to
engineering, surveying, platting, drafting and copy-
writing. Office in Empire block, Main street, Janesville,
Wis. jn24dwt

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods,
Groceries, Small Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Buttons, ready-made clothing and every kind of
merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 24

W. ROBINSON,
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private
buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,
builders' contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short
notice. Office in Lappin's block. jn24dwt

J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Also continues to se-
cure claims from the United States government.
Special attention paid to rejected cases and exten-
sive use to patenting. Inventors are invited to call on
him through this agency during the last few months
of the year. He will also attend to the preparation of
patent applications, and will also attend to the
preparation of the claims of the United States and
Foreign Patents. Office in May's building, corner Main
and Milwaukee st., Janesville, Wis. mar19dwt

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES,
CAN be seen a few doors east of the Post Office, Mill
valley street. These Machines have proved their
superiority over these heretofore offered to the public
from the following merits: The elasticity of the seam,
the complete absence of all clicking or rattling noise.
They are the swiftest machines in use and least liable
to get out of order. They are so simple and complete
that any one can use them without a practical hand
to assist them. They are sold at a price that will
enable any one to get a good machine for a very
small sum. They are sold by J. M. MAY, Agent.
J. M. MAY, Agent.

NOTICE!
THE undersigned have formed a partnership under
the name and style of

WHITE & BRO.,
for the transaction of a General Store business at the
Monterey Stone Quarry,

which we have leased for a term of years, and where we
propose to keep constantly on hand a good supply of
Building Stone,
at prices to suit purchasers. Also we are prepared to
furnish

CUT STONE
of every description and of any required dimension,
Carbing, Paving, Rubble and Coursing Stone,
of the best quality, all of which will be delivered at
our quarry or any part of the city.
Come and examine our work before you buy, for we
can and will make it to your interest to patronize the
MONTEREY QUARRY.

All orders from the city or country will be promptly
attended to.
Janesville, March 1st, 1861.
J. M. WHITE,
KEROSENE OIL, as good as any manufactured, at
one dollar per gallon. COLWELL & CO.,
FRESH HORSE
COLWELL & CO'S DRUG STORE.

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL
AND
THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do
certify that we have purchased Boots (of their
own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas
at various times, and have worn them constantly for the
length of time herewith stated;

Names. Residence. Cost. Time Worn.

Henry Wright, Porter, \$4 75 15 months.

Michael Allen, Fulton, 4 00 2 years.

J. F. Anderson, Rock, 4 50 18 months.

Thos. Lynch, Janesville, 6 00 20 "

Robert J. Coppings, Janesville, 6 00 14 "

John Wilson, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

S. H. Doolittle, Janesville, 6 00 15 "

John Crail, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

C. S. Chapman, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

Bernard Little, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

John Tracy, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

John Henry, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

David Griffiths, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

J. A. J. Bennett, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

A. L. Egger, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

Jan Parsony, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

James J. Cook, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

John Davies, Plymouth, 6 00 12 "

Conter, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

Clark Pappas, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

James Hopkins, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

K. M. Welch, Walworth Co, 6 00 12 "

Thos. H. Hanson, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

Hiram Baker, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

Samuel Stevens, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

John Green, Fulton, 6 00 12 "

J. W. D. Parker, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

Wm. Winslow, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

James Carle, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

Geo. H. Cook, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

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Wm. Miller, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

N. Gray, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

Thos. H. Hanson, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

J. F. Anderson, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

David Cross, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

J. W. D. Parker, Janesville, 6 00 12 "

good for another winter.

We are prepared to make any quantity of "the same
sort," and invite a trial by others than those who cer-
tify to the quality of our work.

A General Stock of every article of
BOOTS AND SHOES
kept constantly on hand. HEMMING & THOMAS.
Janesville, Oct. 18th, 1860. oct19dwt

WATCHES, JEWELRY
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS!
FANCY GOODS!
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Cigar Holders, &c.

A FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all
the
LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS
MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE
Jewelry Store
OF
WEBB & LEE,
Which have been selected with the
GREATEST CARE
direct from the
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
By Themselves.

Please Call & Examine the new Styles.
Lappin's Block. sep24dwt Janesville.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
BELLINGHAM'S
CELEBRATED
Stimulating Ointment,
FOR THE
Whiskers and Hair.

THE subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the
citizens of the United States that they have ob-
tained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to
the American public, the above just celebrated and
world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING OINTMENT
Is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, and eminent phre-
nologists of London, and is warranted to bring out a full
set of

whiskers or six weeks. This article is the only one
of the kind used by the French, and in London and
Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulat-
ing compound, acting as it by magic upon the roots,
causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. It re-
sists the scalp, it will cure

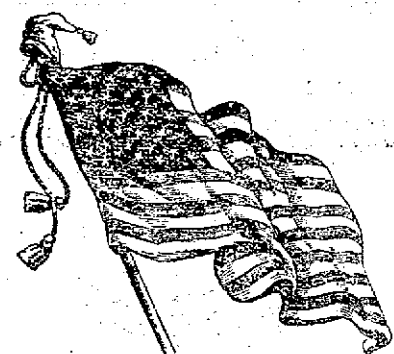
BALDNESS,
and causes to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine
growth of new hair. Applied according to directions,
it will turn

RED OR TOWY HAIR DARK,
and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it
soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Ointment" is an indis-
pensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after
one week's use they would not for any consideration be
without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in
the United States, to whom all orders must be address-
ed.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOX.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the
"Ointment" (without charge) will be sent to any one
sent to any who desires it, by mail (direct), securely
packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.18.
Apply to address:
ROBERT L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
527 7th St. 24 William Street, New York.

GREAT BARGAINS!
SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.
Now is Your Time to Buy!
Harris, Marsh & Co.
LATELY FROM THE EAST,
HARRIS, MARSH & CO. have recently purchased the entire stock of Mer-
chandise of Harris, Marsh & Co. of New York, and will
sell it at a low price. The stock is of the most extensive
variety, and will be sold at a low price. The stock is of
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

The News.

Our intelligence from all quarters, to-day, is highly important. The bloody drama has been opened in St. Louis. It is unfortunate that women and children were killed by the soldiers, while defending themselves from the mob. In all such cases the innocent will suffer with the guilty. The time has gone by when soldiers, called to the defense of the country, should be pelted with stones and fired upon with pistols, without defending themselves.

The intelligence from Washington indicates that all traitors are to be dealt with rigorously. That is what the people want. There cannot be too much activity and decision manifested. The "twenty days" grace are up, and there should be no more parleying with the foes of the government.

Virginia Stocks Going Down.

A private despatch received in this city to-day says that Virginia stocks sold at 20 cents on the dollar.

Farm Mortgage Decision.

Judge Orton has made a decision affirming the validity of the farm mortgage law passed by the last legislature. The case came before him on an application for a referee to take testimony and to file security for costs under that law.

The objections raised to the law were—1st. Because it violates the 9th section in the Declaration of Rights which provides that "every person ought to obtain justice freely and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws."

2nd. Because it makes important and extraordinary modification of the general laws of the state, relating to the enforcement of contracts and the collection of debts, in their application to a certain class of contracts and securities.

3rd. Because it infringes the right of trial by jury.

Judge Orton, in an opinion of some length, overruled these objections, and granted the orders asked for.

PATRIOTISM OF THE RIVER.—From the Hudson (Wis.) Times we learn that the county board of St. Croix county have appropriated \$2,000 for military purposes, and \$65 to buy a flag for their courthouse. The common council of Hudson, anxious to make a similar appropriation but prohibited by the charter, dodged that instrument by appointing a city attorney and fixed his salary at \$1,500, "which it is expected he will devote to paying the expenses of the soldiers now in drill." Rather sharp practice, that.

The following is the new oath of allegiance administered to all volunteers:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war.

Sworn and subscribed to at _____

Before _____, notary public.

A THRILLING SCENE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, relates the following:

A thrilling scene is related of one of the Massachusetts men, who was mortally wounded by the Baltimore mob on the fatal Friday, laid upon the floor, where he soon died, notwithstanding every effort was made to save him. An instant before he expired, he rose, struggling with death, and, standing erect, he fixed his glass eye upon every person in the room, and then, lifting them toward heaven, and raising his right hand, he exclaimed, with clear voice: "All hail to the Stars and Stripes!" Saying this he fell back into the arms of his physician and expired. This patriotic declaration of the dying man so moved the listeners on that all but his immediate attendants turned silently away, although many of them were stained with the blood of the deceased.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE FIRST REGIMENT.—A review of the First Regiment in the presence of Gov. Randall and Gen. King was made at Milwaukee. The principal feature of the occasion was the presentation of a beautiful regimental flag, by Mrs. Geo. H. Walker, on behalf of the ladies of Milwaukee, who made a very appropriate speech. Gov. Randall responded in behalf of the Regiment. The Wisconsin says of the flag: "It is surmounted by a bronzed eagle upon a silver ball, adorned with silver tassels, is fringed with gold, and is altogether the finest flag we ever saw in the state."

The following named persons have been commissioned as the staff of the first brigade of the Wisconsin active militia, each with the rank of Major.

Chas. A. Hamilton, Aide-de-Camp.

Robert Chandler, Brigade Inspector.

Chas. D. Robinson, Quartermaster.

James H. Howe, Judge Advocate.

John L. Hathaway, Paymaster.

John K. Bartlett, Surgeon.

War Items.

The New York Tribune says: Twenty-five thousand Minie rifles have been purchased in Canada for the United States government, and more can be obtained, it is said. Of course, the United States can obtain, for cash, every spare Minie rifle in Canada. About 40,000 can be spared in all, we are informed.

South Carolina had, up to the latest dates, managed, by free railroad riding and the most energetic exertions, to send to Virginia some 1000 or 1700 volunteers—a few more than Col. Ellsworth collected, armed, equipped, and conveyed to Washington in so short a time last week.

A Boston paper suggests that a desirable treat for the rebels would be "grape, furnished by our chief Butler."

Quite a number of families fled from Washington during the time when an attack was anticipated. One lady, in her fright, hastened off with her trunk, not knowing where to go, and landed in Alexandria, where she is still.

The following lines of Dean Swift's are recommended to the attention of Jeff Davis:

"Two beams slanting,
One beam crowning,
One ridge pointing,
A second at the end on 'em."

Canada will preserve an armed neutrality in this crisis. Notice has been given by the authorities of Toronto, that any attempt to enlist Canadians for service in the United States will be visited with arrest, and the strictest punishment known to the laws of the province. Neither will Canada sell arms to either north or south.

The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says immense quantities of provisions are passing that point on the way south every day. This is the beautiful result of a discrimination between what the secession soldier fights with and feeds with, as contraband of war. He has plenty of arms, but few provisions; therefore we stop the arms and let him have the provisions. This is certainly waging war on most accommodating principles.

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, received on Wednesday last 5,000 muskets from Gov. Ellis of North Carolina. They are a portion of the arms seized by the North Carolina authorities at the Fayetteville Arsenal.

A lawyer in San Antonio, Texas, writes to a New York merchant that the merchants of the former place are nearly all opposed to the secession movement, which has almost ruined them. They are left with large stocks on their hands, with no purchasers and no money.

A gentleman just arrived at Pittsburg, from Jacksonville, Fla., reports the people of the latter point as strongly Union. They have reason to be, as their chief support has been derived from the northern invalids who resorted there.

The New Yorkers are very justly suspicious of the genuineness of Mayor Wood's recent conversion to Union principles, and are keeping a sharp watch on his movements.

One of the steam sloops of war now in the Pacific has been ordered to Acapulco for the protection of the California steamers while coaling at that port.

The travel upon the Louisville and Nashville railroad from the south is immense. The trains arriving at Louisville are crowded to overflowing with people going north. It is currently reported that Rev. Francis L. Hawks D. D., has resigned the rectory of Calvary Church, New York. Dr. Hawks is a native of North Carolina.

ROADE ISLAND HAS VERIFIED IT.—"A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation."

THE DIFFERENCE.—The north is fighting for the peace of the country, the rebels for a piece of it.—Post.

A SIGNIFICANT COINCIDENCE.—General Scott at 76, true to the principles of '76.

DISBANDED.—The Sheboygan Journal says their volunteer Rifle Company have disbanded, or are about to, and their arms are ordered here. It was a fine company, but there being no prospect of being called into active service, its members could not afford to spend the summer in drilling at their own expense.

BLANKETS ARRIVED.—Forty bales of blankets, for the soldiers, arrived at Milwaukee Thursday on the propeller Ontonagon, from Boston via Port Sarria, being six days and a half from Boston. This will add largely to the comfort of the soldiers. They were shipped immediately to Madison.

HARD WORK OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes:

Gen. Butler arrived to-day from Annapolis. His aid says the men are nearly all well. Only about twenty-five hundred remaining there, but three thousand were expected in steamers already reported, before morning. They have been hardily worked upon small provisions. The people there, after they found that it was useless to make resistance or show ill temper, treated them kindly and respectfully, but charged enormous and swindling prices for everything. The men took turns in transferring baggage, arms, and heavy artillery, laying railroad tracks, guarding the route, &c. In many instances they were without food upwards of thirty-two hours. Many of them fell down, while at work, from hunger and exhaustion. The men divided their rations and money like brothers, without regard to rank. The best of good nature prevailed throughout, and the government would feel proud of the men who have volunteered to its defense, and accomplished so much.

SCALPING.—We noticed several days since that Spinola, a New York senator, made a speech, at the conclusion of which he offered an annuity of \$5,000 to any New York volunteer who would bring him the scalp of Jeff Davis. Now for an offset!

The Cleveland Herald says that a lady from Mobile has just arrived, bringing with her a paper containing an address made by Jeff Davis to his army, on his leaving Montgomery for the north last week, in which he represented that they were going to march against the half starved and scurvy mob of the north, and pledged himself to be back in 60 days with the scalp of Lincoln.

Just think, Jeff Davis returning with the loss of his own scalp, and in the place of it wearing that of Lincoln!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Last Night's Report.

St. Louis, May 10.—12 P. M.
Gen. Frost's brigade Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson in western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally this afternoon on demand of Captain Lyon, commander United States forces in this city. Capt. Lyon marched on Camp Jackson with some 6,000 volunteers, and surrounded it with eight field pieces on adjoining eminences.

The following letter was sent by Lyon to Frost:

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. TROOPS,
St. Louis, May 10.

Gen. D. M. Frost, Sir: Your command is regarded as evidently hostile towards the government of the United States. It is for the most part made up of those secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the general government, and have been plotting for the seizure of its property and overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called southern confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving your arms and supplies from the property of the United States. Your extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the governor of this state, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, recently communicated to the legislature, has just been responded to by that body in a most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities toward the general government, and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations and your failure to observe the laws of the state, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, make it my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other condition than that all persons surrendering under this demand shall be humanely and kindly treated. Refusing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour, after which you will be allowed to surrender at your own peril.

N. LYON, Capt. 23rd Infantry, Commanding.

It is understood that Gen. Frost says this letter was not received by him until his camp was surrounded by United States troops. He then replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State, simply organized for drilling volunteer militia of this military district and not expecting any demonstration was unprepared to resist an attack, and therefore accepted the terms specified, and surrendered his command, about 800 men then being in camp, a large number being in the city on leave. They laid down their arms and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

As the prisoners were released on parole and a tender of officers and troops, providing they would take oath not to take up arms against the United States government, which they declined to do on the ground that it implied that they had already taken oath against the government, which they disclaimed.

Just before the troops started for the city and while the State forces were drawn up between two lines of volunteers, several rocks were thrown at the volunteers, and a few pistol shots were fired by excited parties in the surrounding, which was composed of a large number of citizens, including many women. One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. Blantowsky and as he fell he gave word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

The following are the only names of those killed which can be ascertained to-night: Walter McDowell, Thomas A. Harter, Nicholas Knobloch, Emily Somers. Probably fatally wounded—Calvin Wilson, Truman Wright.

Intense excitement exists in the city. Large bodies of men are thronging the streets. The Democrat and Anzeiger offices have been threatened by the mob, but through the promptness of the Chief of Police McDougal, no violent demonstration thus far have been prevented. All the gun shops in the city are guarded by armed police, and about two hundred men have been detailed to protect the Democrat and Anzeiger offices.

The lateness of the hour precludes the possibility of getting any more reliable information to-night.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, May 10.

The lot of government arms which reached here on the J. C. Swan, from below troops yesterday. The order to Gen. Lyon from Washington was to take the arms and the whole camp, the government property on improper that so large a force should be in camp over this city. Gen. Lyon accordingly made a demand of Gen. Frost for an unconditional surrender of men, arms and camp equipment, and gave him half an hour to consider. No answer having been returned, Gen. Lyon ordered his forces to march upon Gen. Frost's camp. The forces consisted of about 600 regulars, Col. Blair's Co. of Regulars, and Col. Sigel's and Schuett's regiments, and about 100 about 4,500 men. The United States reserve forces, or Home Guard, two regiments under Col. McNeil and Brown were held in reserve.

The troops marched through the city amid the greatest excitement of the people. Thousands accompanied them to the ground. They arrived at the camp about 3 o'clock, surrounded the entire ground, unimpeded by the artillery and took position. Capt. Lyon, now Brigadier General of the volunteer forces, sent a second peremptory demand, Gen. Frost surrendered but tried to make conditions. Gen. Lyon was unrelenting, insisting upon a complete surrender of the entire camp, with arms and equipment. These terms were finally complied with, the governor's troops stacking their arms and falling into line. Gen. Sigel was ordered to take charge of the camp, which he did at once with his regiment. The officers of the Home Guard were ordered to surrender on parole of honor not again to take up arms against the government, which they refused. Gen. Lyon then declared them prisoners of war. Some of them broke their word in their mortification. The details of the surrender were then completed and the whole camp of prisoners, consisting of about 1,400 men, were marched out between the lines of the government and guarding Gen. Blair's regiment leading off.

During a halt in the march on Olive street, just beyond Garrison avenue, a body of German troops were greatly abused by the mob, and according to various accounts were fired into. They returned the fire twice and killed between twenty and thirty men, women and children, who were in range. After quiet was restored the march was resumed and the whole force was escorted as prisoners of war through the out-

er streets of the city, down to the arsenal. The excitement throughout the city is intense. Crowds of people are on the principal corners, and finally infuriated mob collected at the Planter's House where they were addressed by Mr. Barrett, Maj. Wright and others in an inflammatory manner. "To the Democrat office," was the cry. A small detachment of police, with muskets, took a position before the Democrat office. The mob came yelling down Locust street, and commenced throwing stones. The police charged on them and drove them back to Second street, where they held them in check until finally dispersed.

The city is fearfully excited over the slaughter of the men, women and children, and the threats against the Germans are terrible. It is impossible at this time to say how far the German troops were justified in firing; but from all accounts which have now reached us, they were fearfully abused.

Gen. Lyon, it is understood, has ordered the arrest of the company, and will make a rigid examination of the affair. The military movement under Gen. Lyon was a brilliant affair, and does him great credit.

While in discharge of his duties and pending negotiations with Gen. Frost, he received a severe kick in the abdomen from the horse of one of his aids, but it did not disable him.

The city, at this writing, is quieting down, but apprehensions of the morrow are great. It is probable that the Governor will immediately declare martial law.

Let the Union troops in Illinois be in readiness to come to our aid if called upon.

New York, May 10.

The Herald's New Orleans despatch of the 9th says Texas troops left Victoria to intercept Col. Reeves' command, 600 strong, about Jan. 20.

Col. Waite, successor of Gen. Twigg, is a prisoner of war.

The Belgian consul has denied the statement that he had made any arrangement with the confederate states to supply them with arms from Belgium.

The channel at the entrance of Pensacola harbor has been obstructed by the sinking of vessels, to prevent the entrance of ships of war.

Nothing was done to-day in public session. In secret session an order was passed to raise additional troops to serve during the war. It authorizes the President to accept the services of volunteers without regard to place of enlistment.

Another act made public, authorizes the post master general to issue a proclamation any day he may select, taking entire charge of postal matters in the confederate states. Reliable information received in official circles says more states will be in the confederacy early in June.

Clingman is here from North Carolina.

Favorable advices are received from Kentucky and Missouri.

Russell of the London Times left last night, fully convinced of the permanency and military resources of the government of the confederate states. (He is fooled if he even thinks so.)

TERRE HAUTE, May 10.

Eight companies of volunteers arrived here this evening to organize Camp Vigo. The city is alive with soldiers.

Detroit, May 10.

The military and volunteer relief bill passed both houses of the legislature by a unanimous vote. The former provides for ten regiments to be enrolled as directed by the Governor, and transferable at the President's order into the federal service. The latter provides for raising funds by committee, for relief of the families of volunteers.

The war loan bill providing one million dollars by the issue of bonds running 25 years drawing seven per cent interest, also passed without a dissenting voice. Legislature adjourned till to-morrow noon.

HARRISBURG, May 10.

Troops from New York city will hereafter pass through this place, arriving by the east Jersey road, and going to Baltimore over the Northern Central. They can reach Washington quicker and cheaper than by Annapolis.

An application has been made by private parties of the Eastern States to Governor Curtin, to permit bodies of armed free men to pass through Pennsylvania. They met with unconditional refusal, and great satisfaction is expressed here at the Governor's decision.

Their applications were to "ransom the slaves of the southern States to rebellion."

ANAPOLIS, May 10.

At midnight last night a squad of about 50 mounted insurgents, fired on the picket guard at Camp Butler, across the Severn river.

The guard returned the fire. About 20 shots were exchanged.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.

The Mayor's veto of the appropriation of \$200,000 to arm the city, was sustained by the council.

The Mayor says \$100,000 is sufficient. Council appropriated \$10,000 for the relief of the poor.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Major Rhett of South Carolina, paymaster in the army, has succeeded from the federal government, leaving a balance of \$40,000 against him, unadjusted.

Lewis Clephane of the National Republican, has been appointed P. M. of the city of Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The states of Ohio and Illinois will be subdivided into several military districts, called departments of the Ohio. Gen. McClelland of Ohio is assigned the command. The President has issued an order that all army officers, except those who have entered the service since April 1st, shall take and subscribe anew the oath of allegiance.

At least 30,000 volunteers have tendered their services to the government.

A large train of cars arrived this forenoon with troops, who passed uninterruptedly through Baltimore.

HARRISBURG, May 10.

A letter has been received from an officer at Harper's Ferry, saying the troops there are with inferior arms, and are badly provisioned, and thinks their chances of success in a conflict with federal troops is very bad, and thinks an attack by anything like an adequate force would prove successful. The writer is an officer of skill and 10 years service.

A confident expectation prevails in high circles that a battle will be fought between Richmond and Washington in 10 days.

RISEING SUN, Ind., May 10.

The operator at Patriot telegraphs that he has been called upon to aid in quelling a negro insurrection, which broke out last night in western Gallatin counties, Ky. Great fears are felt, as it is supposed that the negroes are led by two or three white citizens of Kentucky. The people are gathering all their forces to put down the rebellion, and runners have been sent out into Indiana for assistance. Capt. Pellers of this place who has a company ready for his own state service, has telegraphed that he would immediately send his men and arms to their assistance, if needed.

Col. Blair has been down all the morning between Patuxent and York, and that we are without any news from that place. We fear the line has been cut by the insurrection.

New York, May 10.

Despatches from Charleston say butter is selling at 75 cents per pound. No hams or bacon in the market, and cattle suffering for the want of hay. Said southern troops

are better provided with knives, dirks and revolvers than northern troops, and feel confident of success. Troops at Richmond were not paid, and flour 10 dollars, and pork \$50 per barrel. Virginia and Carolina bonds worth 20 cents on dollar. The Baltimore Sun this morning counsels the state to remain quiet. The World's dispatch to remain quiet. The World's dispatch to remain quiet. The World's dispatch to remain quiet.

Col. Fannin has resigned. The Ohio troops are ordered to Zanesville, opposite Wheeling.

ANAPOLIS, May 10.

A steamer arrived from Port Monroe and reports several prizes taken; on board of one was found an ex-lieutenant of the United States navy.

BALTIMORE, May 10.

A steam gun-boat and three men were captured while going to Harper's Ferry. One of the men was Dickinson, the inventor. They were sent to Annapolis.

A special correspondent at Fredericksburg says a western train was stopped thirty miles west of Fredericksburg by the commander of the Virginia troops at that place, and subjected to an examination. This will be done to all western bound trains. The Virginia number about 400, and are strongly posted.

A train of western cars with a lot of horses, 1000 beavers, etc., bound for Baltimore, was captured at Harper's Ferry.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The Times' dispatch says: The War Department received a dispatch to-day from Gen. Butler, stating that he had seized the famous steam gun built by Winans of Baltimore, who attempted to send it to Harper's Ferry for the Virginians.

Secretary Cameron replied, compliments of the government to Gen. Butler and command—seize everything contraband being sent to the rebels.

Orders will be issued to arrest Winans, who, if he is caught, will be treated summarily. He is the same man who gave \$50,000 to aid the secessionists in their work of treason.

Orders from the war department for the rigorous treatment of all traitors or abettors, have been transmitted to every officer in commission. Messages have been passing constantly between the government and Cairo. Trouble is anticipated there every night.

Cassiers have been dispatched to Kentucky, Ohio and other points, ordering the construction of a large body of western troops at that point.

The President is receiving hearty responses from Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland. A brigade from each of these states will soon be in the field.

There is much anxiety about the result of the great Union meeting at Wheeling on Monday next. We have assurances here that they will memorialize government for protection from the rebels and put 5,000 men fully equipped in the field for the Union.

Government is constantly receiving offers to arm and carry on private expeditions against the seceded states. None of them will be accepted, as the government does not propose to follow the piratical example of Jeff Davis.

Secretary Cameron has received already offers of upwards of 90,000 men, 20,000 more than called for. There is a great rush of regiments to secure their acceptance for the war.

Government scouts discovered this morning about 4 o'clock, a body of about 600 men leaving Alexandria in the direction of Culpepper. They had several wagons loaded and under guard, supposed to contain provisions for the state troops at Culpepper.

Advices from Frederick state that some 4 or 5 companies, numbering about 300 secessionists, passed through that place last night and took supper there, en route for Virginia from Baltimore. They were a snail's pace.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Eighteen hundred Ohio troops, recently encamped at Lancaster, Pa., are on their way here, and other regiments in Pennsylvania are also going towards the federal capital.

Col. Baker's California regiment has been accepted.

SANDY HOOK, May 11.

Great Eastern has arrived with 3 days later, dates to May 1st.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

Special to the Sun.—The cabinet has decided to sustain the Union men in Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri with a prompt and efficient force. It appears that the legislature of Tennessee on the 7th appropriated \$500,000 for arming the state.

The Montgomery papers say that Jeff Davis' dinner at the White House is postponed till the 10th of June.

A battalion of Louisiana troops left Richmond on the 8th on secret service.

Several prominent New Yorkers at Washington raised \$15,000 to purchase arms for western Virginia Unionists, and more money yet to come.

BALTIMORE, May 11.

By an arrival from Old Point Comfort we learn that the Point is now fully prepared to resist any attack.

The Cumberland, Pawnee, Monticello, Harriett Lane and Yankee were off Fortress Monroe enforcing the blockade. The Yankee pursued an armed schooner on Thursday up York river, but after proceeding a short distance was fired upon from concealed batteries and compelled to return.

A number of government steamers are cruising on the Potomac, all heavily armed.

Southern troops are concentrating in the vicinity of Norfolk. An Alabama regiment of 11,000 men and 80 cadres of the same state had just arrived and encamped in the vicinity of Norfolk. The Virginians have now 5 batteries erected in Norfolk harbor.

RISEING SUN, May 11.

The reported insurrection in Owen and Gallatin counties, Ky., originated as follows:—An old lady met negroes with guns and became frightened, she met her minister and reported to him that the negroes were rising. He at once mounted his horse and spread the alarm. There was an intense excitement in Boone county opposite this place. Last night the military were under arms all night waiting the signal gun to cross to their assistance.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

There is to be a concentration of troops at Fort Powhatan on the James river, and a force on the York river. Major Anderson left for the north this a. m.

Boston, May 11.

An attempt has been made to cut off the Cochichewick water from the city by breaking open the main conduit near Newton river falls. The attempt was unsuccessful, the mason work being too strong.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861.

| City | Arrive | Close | Depart |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Chicago, through | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. |
| Oshkosh and way | 2:25 P.M. | 3:30 P.M. | 4:30 P.M. |
| Milwaukee, through | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. |
| Madison & Prairie du Chien | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. |
| Bellevue | 4:50 P.M. | 5:10 P.M. | 5:30 P.M. |
| Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Milwaukee | Monday and Friday at 9 P.M. | Monday and Friday at 9 P.M. | Monday and Friday at 9 P.M. |
| Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville | Monday and Friday at 9 P.M. | Monday and Friday at 9 P.M. | Monday and Friday at 9 P.M. |

J. M. DUGGESS, Postmaster.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. GOSWORTHY, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A.M. and 7 P.M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. **PREBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Geo. O. HENKMAN, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10:45 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. **TRINITY CHURCH.**—Hiram W. BERRY, Rector. Services at 10:45 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday School at 9 A.M. Evening service 7:30 P.M. **CURIST CHURCH.**—H. W. SPENCER, Rector. Services, 10:45 A.M. and 7 P.M. **UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.**—JOHN SHARPE, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10:45 A.M. and 8 P.M. **CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—M. P. KINNEY, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. **METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—J. H. JENKINS, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A.M. and 7 P.M. **ST. CATHARINE.** (Catholic).—Corner Cherry and Holmes street. JOHN CONNOR, Pastor. Services at 8 A.M. and 10:30 A.M. Vespers at 3 P.M.

PROCLAMATION.

Extra Session of the Legislature.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Madison, May 10th, 1861.

The extraordinary condition of the country, growing out of the rebellion against the government of the United States, makes it necessary that the legislature of this state be convened in special session, to provide more completely for the execution of the laws of the state, and for the government, and for other local matters.

I therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby convene the legislature of this state for a special session thereof to be held at Madison on Wednesday the 15th day of May, A.D. 1861, at twelve o'clock M.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be hereunto affixed this 10th day of May, A.D. 1861.

By the Governor, ALEX. W. RANDALL.

Another Bank List.

The following is the list of banks whose notes are taken by the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company at Chicago, and which are received by the banks of this city. All others are thrown out. No other Illinois bills will be received at this office:

- Bank of Alton,
- " America, Chicago,
- " America, Mt. Carmel,
- " Bloomington,
- " Galena,
- " Indemnity,
- " Northern Illinois,
- Chicago Bank,
- Cumberland County Bank,
- E. I. Tinkham's Bank,
- Exchange Bank, Chicago,
- Highland Bank,
- International Bank,
- Illinois River Bank,
- Kane County Bank,
- Myhanie Bank,
- Marine Bank,
- McLean County Bank,
- Mechanics' Bank,
- Merchants' Bank,
- Ohio River Bank,
- Pittsfield Bank,
- Reapers' Bank,
- United States Bank,
- United States Bank,

Rock County Rifles.

This company has elected the following officers:

William H. Stark, Captain.

Samuel Miller, Lieutenant.

N. Cratsberg, Ensign.

N. Denmore, Orderly Sergeant.

Wm. Humphrey, Charles Stark, Henry Allyn, Sergeants.

J. W. Briggs, J. Newkirk, B. Woodman, and others, Corporals.

This company is principally enlisted in Shoppe and its vicinity. There are several members from Emerald Grove.

JAPAN TEA.

D. Ballou, grocer, on Main street, has received a quantity of a new kind of tea, raised in Japan. It has all the appearance of black tea, but has the qualities and flavor of green tea. The color of green tea is said to be owing to its being prepared for market in copper vessels; but in Japan such a process is unknown, tea being cured by the same process that is used in this country for bay. We have tried some of this tea and found it a good article, but it needs more steeping than other kinds.

PERFUMERY.—Tallman & Collins, of this city, are engaged extensively in the manufacture of toilette perfumery. It is put up in as good a style and equal in quality to any made at the east.

RETIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rev. I. Codding will preach at the court room on Sunday next, May 12th, at 2 1/2 and 7 1/2 o'clock P.M. Subject in the afternoon—"Helps and hindrances to the planting of liberal christianity in the west."

JUVENILE CONCERT.—Mr. S. T. Sandford, with the "Minne-ha-ba Warblers," will give a concert at Lappin's Hall, Monday evening. These warblers have received the commendation of the press wherever they have performed. In St. Louis they sang 16 evenings. One half of the proceeds will be given to the Sabbath schools of this city. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exercises to commence at 8. Tickets 15 cents; children under 12, 10 cents.

The annual meeting of Washington Engine Co. No. 3 will be held Monday Evening May 13th. Let every member be present. By order of the foreman.

D. C. WARD.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The Milwaukee and Peniro du Chien railway earned in April:

| Month | Earnings |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| April 1861 | \$46,221 11 |
| 1860 | \$45,021 59 |
| Increase | \$1,200 52 |
| First four months of 1861 | \$184,232 97 |
| " " " " " " " " | \$155,132 62 |
| Increase | \$29,100 35 |

Southern Sentiment.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, April 23, 1861.

Montgomery is a pleasant city. It has green peas, strawberries, garden filled with flowers, and some very pleasant attractions. But by this rare privilege of attraction, let no man allow himself to be seduced, for to that city belongs also an intolerably hot atmosphere. No man with northern lungs can live there.

Having lived at Montgomery during all the excitement of the last eight months, I have at no time had reason to fear any of that personal violence to which one newly arrived from the north is almost necessarily exposed. To be sure I have not gained this exemption without some effort. I had learned to smile grimly at the taking of Southern positions, and to conceal every twinkle of pleasure amid the general sorrow produced by the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and to exhibit no perceptible emotion even at the intelligence that the seventh regiment was cut to hash.

And perhaps, if the spirit was carried far enough, there would be no difficulty in any northerner passing a moderately short life, even in the capital of the southern confederacy. But within a week past, more than usual energy has shown itself in the self-constituted vigilance committee of the city, and men who have lived there for years, and whose property interests are one with those of the south, have been notified that it is the pleasure of the mob that they should leave.

This fact, together with a desire, which has been growing in me ever since the news came that the north had at length risen from the lethargy in which, for the past few months, it has seemed so unaccountably sunk, a desire to return decided me to postpone my departure no longer. "So you are going to the north to fight us," said a man to me as I bought my ticket. He was a captain of one of the volunteer companies of the city, and being acquainted with one of our party, came on the cars with us. He was now on his way to Auburn, with orders to the troops stationed there to hold themselves in readiness to start on Sunday for Virginia. "Tell them at the north," said he, as he left the cars, "just to give us a little time, and we will give them all the fighting they want."

And when he said, by way of a goodbye, "I'll meet you at Washington," we did not feel compelled to say anything more than that we would be there.

All feel great confidence both in the proverbial cowardice of "Yankees" and the historical courage of Davis, who is to place himself at the head of the troops as soon as a sufficient number are assembled in Virginia. I have never seen any one in the south who dared to express a doubt that the south could not immediately take possession of Washington. The cars were filled with soldiers—men returning from the city with uniforms for newly-formed companies, some on their way from a visit at Pensacola, some officers hastening to prepare their companies for the journey to Washington.

Just in front of me, an old man with a hatchet face and long white hair, combed carefully away from a narrow forehead, with whose name I afterwards became ludicrously familiar, was talking loudly of the siege of Washington, and the constitutional cowardice of Yankees. He proposed, in the style of one who is conscious that he is making a good joke, that a regiment of negroes be raised and placed in front of the southern army, and the Yankees are so fond of them, you know, that they would not shoot at all. Now at first this may not seem very laughable, but before the next afternoon I laughed to split my sides over it. At length I fell asleep and left him talking; but whenever, during the night, a sudden motion of the cars lifted me into a state of half-consciousness, I heard the same sharp voice talking on, with a patience of energy which I learned afterwards to recognize as a characteristic of the man.

We took breakfast at Atlanta. I have never been able to understand the grounds for the peculiar respect with which this town is regarded throughout the south. To be sure the soil on which it is placed is red, the streets broken into pitfalls, and the buildings rough and scattered, but this is so far from being a proper ground for admiration, can be said of nearly every city in the Gulf States, and surely any one accustomed to the growth of our northwestern cities will find nothing worthy of astonishment in an increase of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, in many years. We found here the same spirit of war with which the last few months at Montgomery has made us so familiar.

A young man stood in the hotel with a book to take the names of those who had not yet joined themselves to a military company; and as the morning papers proposed that any person who refused to enlist should be put to death, I presume he had no difficulty in filling his list. Before the starting of the train, the people in the depot were addressed by Col. Todd of Missouri, who proved to be my grey-headed traveling companion of the night before. He assured the crowd that the 7th regiment had been cut to pieces; that the south would rise to a man against the north; that they could expect the sympathy and assistance of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. "Go on to battle with perfect confidence," said he, "a mere mob has defeated the crack regiment of New York; the Yankees are cowards—shoot one and you can't catch the rest." He closed with the negro regiment joke.

This is only a piece of a whole class of misrepresentations which for months past, have deceived and excited an unending mob. At the next station we found twenty or thirty men, dressed in half regimental, lounging about the depot, and with apparent reluctance to be put to wait for further orders. Papers were thrown out and eagerly caught up. All had the peculiarities common to the soldiers of this country. They were men of small frame, unaccustomed to labor, and restless under the restraints of the camp, but eager for excitement of every kind.

At this station Col. Todd came out and read a dispatch which reliably announced the total destruction of the 7th regiment. He assured them that Missouri was "all right," and closed with the joke of the negro regiment, which for some reason failed to produce the desired effect, which all felt we had a right to expect it. As we advanced further north, we were struck with a change in the feelings of the people, that corresponded not unsingularly with the appearance of the country. When we left Montgomery spring had already far advanced, the season of blossoms was passed, and the leaves of the trees, fully grown, had already begun to assume that hard bright varnish which indicates a long communion with the hottest rays of the sun. As we proceeded we were invited the order of Nature, and lived over again the season; the leaves grew smaller, and finally, in some cases in Tennessee, we pursued them back to the very bud.

Among the inhabitants a similar change appeared. In Northern Georgia we found ourselves in a state of feeling which we in the south had passed six months before. Men were cockades—a badge which had lost all significance in a community where every man should entertain the feeling that they were intended to represent. The people were all filled with that fresh enthusiasm of neophytes—a feeling which no one

would confound with the settled and almost fierce spirit which now characterizes the people in the southern part of the State. The fact is, the people of this section, sympathizing with the border states, with whom their interest are common, only succeeded practically two weeks ago. It was from a failure to appreciate this change of sentiment that the friendly enthusiasm of our orator, Col. Todd, received a slight check. While volunteering an address at a small depot in the vicinity of Dalton, (no place was too small for his patriotism,) he so far deviated from all the previous repetitions of his speech as to express a hope that there were no "Union" men there. With all the sagacity which, as travelers and writers of travel, we feel called upon to possess, we could not help sharing in some degree the astonishment of the speaker, who before the bold man in the crowd shouted that "he was mistaken in that." Notwithstanding this, there is no overlooking the fact that all this country is thoroughly pervaded with the spirit of civil war.

At Chattanooga, we had a rest of half an hour and I fled from the depot in time to hear only the opening words of Col. Todd's dispatch concerning the massacre of the Seventh Regiment, but the crowd was large, and I fear he was guilty of much extemporizing, for when I came back, before the train started, he had just reached the joke of the negro regiment. Our train at this time was filled with members of the legislature, which was to meet the next day, at Nashville, to consider the question of the secession of the state. In all the discussions with which the cars were filled during the night, I could find no differences of opinion on the question of the action of the state. All admitted that it will go out, but perhaps with some delay. Behind two army officers were discussing the military affairs of Tennessee. They complained that the state was without arms; that even the drilled volunteer companies are provided with nothing but old revolutionary muskets. But we are at Nashville, and I will stop—for the present.

Citizen's Meeting in Johnstown.

In pursuance of previous notice, the citizens of Johnstown, men, women and children, met at the Congregational meeting house, on the evening of the 7th of May, 1861.

Meeting called to order by A. M. Carter, esq., and a committee on organization reported the following named for permanent officers who were chosen:

President—Rev. H. H. Dixon.

Vice-Presidents—Guy Carter and R. T. Pember.

Secretary—D. R. Spooner.

Prayer by Rev. J. Watts.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by W. H. Ebbetts and J. A. Sleeper, esqs., of Janesville, and Rev. J. Watts of Johnstown. The latter being called out by the audience, spoke without preparation, but made many telling hits, and held the audience the few minutes he occupied in breathless attention.

The choir "discussed sweet music" at intervals to the tunes of, "The Flag of our Union," "The First Gun is Fired," "America," and "The Song of the American Eagle."

A committee consisting of Rev. J. Watts, D. R. Spooner and M. P. Kearnham, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We, the citizens of Johnstown, assembled to devise measures to sustain the government of these United States in its struggle with the enemies whose seek its overthrow, resolve:

1. That there is something for us to do in this struggle, and we are resolved to do it.
2. That we here pledge ourselves to our country to sustain its free and glorious institutions, with ourselves if necessary, with money, our wheat, our pork, until the flag of our Union again waves over our whole country, and rebellion is put down and traitors punished.
3. Believing that our women have not forgotten the lessons taught them by their mothers of the revolution, we call upon them to show their patriotism by preparing bandages and lint for the wounded, and in such other ways as their good judgment will dictate.
4. We will heartily co-operate with the Rock county Union and Relief Society, and will furnish our quota of means to support the families of volunteers in their absence, and in the event of their death.
5. That there be a committee of one from each school district in the town to co-operate with the Rock county Union and Relief Society.

The following were the committee under the last resolution:

- 1st district—A. O. Gifford.
- 2d "—R. T. Pember.
- 3d "—H. Cheney.
- 4th "—B. F. Cary.
- 5th "—J. B. Pember.
- 6th "—Samuel Hall.
- 7th "—E. P. Lawrence.
- 8th "—B. Shumway.
- 9th "—W. Smith, Jr.
- 10th "—Abraham Johnson.
- 11th "—E. L. Payson.

Seventy dollars was pledged, but from the lateness of the hour, it was left with the committee to canvass their several districts for subscriptions, and report at an adjourned meeting at Johnstown Centre, on Tuesday evening, May 21st, 1861.

D. R. SPOONER, Sec'y.

We are authorized by Captain Ely to say that the rations issued to the troops at the camp at Madison, are abundant and good; and that complaints which have been made that they are otherwise are without foundation.

Ten thousand dollars have been voted by the Camden and Amboy railroad, toward the support of the families of volunteers going from New Jersey.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, at BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, May 11, 1861.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice white spring 80 1/2; fair to good 78 1/2; cheap and green 60 1/2; CORN—yellow 19 1/2 to 20 1/2; red 18 1/2 to 19 1/2; OATS—in good demand at 14 1/2 per bushel. RYE—quiet at 20 1/2 to 21 1/2 per 40 lbs. BARLEY—quiet to choice samples 30 1/2 to 31 1/2 per 40 lbs. CRACKED WHEAT—declined to 30 1/2 to 31 1/2 per 100 for light and heavy. POTATOES—plenty and well at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. BUTTER—plenty at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 per choice roll. EGGS—plenty and well at 12 1/2 per dozen. HIDE—green, 34; dry, 32; salt, 30. FLOUR—spring at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per 100 lbs. POLLS—dressed turkeys, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; chickens, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; SHEEP PRICES—range from 30 1/2 to 35 1/2 each.

NEW DEAL.

PALMER'S Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND with the

Price of Produce and

VALUE OF MONEY.

I HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &C.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specifies

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied stock of

GROCERIES,

WINE AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND JIKINS

for Family Use.

Window Glass,

GLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &C.

All of which I will sell at prices to correspond with the value of the money, and to the satisfaction of my customers.

I will sell all kinds of

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS,

PAINTS, OILS, &C., BROWN AND REFINED SUGARS, STARCHES, SPICES, SAITS,

coarse and fine, FISH, FLOUR, &C.,

LOWER

than any other house in Janesville, for the same quality and style of goods, and

Deliver Them Free of Charge

to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such as will have them sent by rail. My

TEAS:

BLACK AND GREEN,

as well as many other articles in which I deal, have become indispensable to all families that use them. To such as have long dealt with us, I refer all new customers for information as to the quality of my goods, their prices, and my way of doing business.

Drugs and Tea Store, near the Ford House, Janesville.

COLOGNES!

TRY OUR

Rose Geranium Cologne,

the cheapest and best

PERFUMES

in market. We also make a superb

German and Prairie Flower

COLOGNE,

and sell them

50 Per Cent Lower

than the Indifferent Preparation from abroad sold by other dealers. PALMER'S DRUG AND TEA STORE, West Milwaukee street, Janesville.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &C.

ALL the highest prices paid for good fresh Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &C. at PALMER'S, Janesville.

BUY YOUR

BURNING FLUID

AT

PALMER'S.

It has it

Fresh Every Day

and sells at

LOWEST FIGURES.

January 21st, 1861.

HOUSE LOTS

AT

Reduced Prices.

For sale, a beautiful lot in the center of the city, near the depot, and on the railroad track, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

There are also some nice lots in addition, west of the depot, which I will sell at prices within the reach of all who desire to acquire.

A Cheap and Permanent Home

in the city. Persons desiring

LARGER TRACTS,

can be accommodated in the same neighborhood, with parcels suited to their wants, at low figures.

Also, business lots on West Milwaukee street for Sale or Rent.

TERMS EASY, AND TITLE PERFECT.

Drugs and Tea Store, West Milwaukee street, Janesville.

THE OLD RELIABLE

AND

POPULAR INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE WEST!

In the equitable adjustment, and prompt Cash response to losses, this

company is unequalled.

It is the only company in the West, while its extensive, practical and first class business system of local agencies, is not excelled by any similar corporation in the world.

Assets, January 1st, 1861.

Cash on hand, in bank and in the office, \$123,044 33

Loans on Real Estate, Bank Stocks, and other securities, 1,431 20

New York Bank Stock—\$25 shares—market value, 125,450 00

Hartford Bank Stock—1,835 shares—market value, 164,150 00

Waterbury (Connecticut) Bank Stock—133 shares—market value, 13,208 00

In total value of assets, \$242,282 53

Value, 17,000 00

Miscellaneous Bonds and Bank Stocks—mar. 25,000 00

Accumulated Interest on Investments, 6,229 30

Total Cash Assets, \$555,139 83

Notes—The entire capital, and resources of the company, being devoted to the business of

Fire Insurance Exclusively,

this Company offers very superior advantages to patrons, in point of adequacy and ability.

INSURANCES SOLICITED,

AND

POLICIES ISSUED AND RENEWED in this leading corporation, at fair rates by

E. L. DIMOCK, Resident Agent.

MARCH 6, 186

